Mapline

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edited by Chris Dingwall & Susan Hanf

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Silk Road Stories & Maps

In the thirteenth century, during the early years of the Mongol empire, western Europeans traveled the Silk Roads on errands of conscience and commerce, recording their first sustained contacts with peoples of the Far East. Although experiences differed widely, their impressions of the diverse peoples of Persia, Mongolia, India, and China have a consistency that created European ideas of Asian "otherness" persisting even after the Renaissance gave opportunities to revise them. Curious about what I call "cultural imaging" of Asians in the Middle Ages, I am at work on a book that explores the sources and early development of Western ideas about Asians during the first century after the Silk Roads opened to travelers from western Europe: from the middle of the thirteenth century to the middle of the fourteenth.

My study concentrates on substantial and influential accounts of travels spanning this century as I examine the purposes, assumptions, expectations, and discoveries of Giovanni of Plano Carpini, Willem of Ruysbroeck, Marco Polo, and Odoric of Pordennone. Their accounts reflect European understanding of the wider world before the so-called Age of Discovery, so their experiences occupy and help define that elusive period of transition between medieval and Renaissance worlds. The century in which they traveled, embracing the history of Mongol Asia, gave Europeans unprecedented opportunities for cultural and economic exchange and for geographic exploration that had long been impeded or prevented by conflict between Christians and Muslims. It also made a huge impact upon cartography, partly through the influence of travel narratives. Three of these four travel accounts had immediate and far-reaching influence upon European thought—Giovanni's, Polo's, and Odoric's—and Willem's had that kind of influence in its own time among men who knew it, like Roger Bacon, Willem's Franciscan colleague, and then wider influence once it was published in the sixteenth century.

1. Detail from Macrobius, *Commentarii in Somnium Scipionis* (c. 1150), 46 verso. French ms. The Royal Library (Copenhagen) NKS 218 4°. This image is published with the permission of the Manuscript Department of the Royal Library.

In addition to textual accounts which span this century, I examine cartographic evidence of cultural imaging, in such documents as the thirteenth century Ebstorf *mappamundi*, the Catalan Atlas of 1375, and the Fra Mauro map of the middle fifteenth century. The Ebstorf map exemplifies a medieval world view untutored by discovery through travel via trade routes east and south; the Catalan Atlas both describes early discoveries of the world beyond Europe and reflects conventions of understanding it achieved through scholarship, not experience; and the Fra Mauro map offers a glimpse of the Renaissance future of cartographic design and intent—as descriptive, even in its speculations, and as diligent to record the actual, whatever else its agendas might

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be. These three maps represent a European world view changing from the insular and conventional designs of the Christian middle ages, when tradition and faith prescribed the world, through an age when maps became palimpsests gathering and revising both the conventions of the past and the discoveries of the present, to a time when maps recorded speculations, both inscribing knowledge and inventing it.

Most medievalists working in literature and history are textual scholars, concerned with images mainly when they relate directly to text and represent it. In our teaching, we tend to use maps to locate places for our students and to help them visualize ways the world looked to those who used to live in it. A few manuscripts contain maps, but most predate the European history of mapping. I thus had much to learn when in 2004 I participated in *Reading Popular Cartography*, an NEH Summer Institute conducted at the Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library. Working with colleagues from disciplines of the humanities and social sciences, all of us looking daily and strenuously at maps—their conventions, eccentricities, histories and meanings—I learned to see maps as texts and began to be able to "read" them in ways that do not merely decorate words, but that augment them. This essay highlights what I am learning by including cartographic evidence in my work and by according it the authority of text.

I am truly a novice when it comes to cartography. Beyond the simplest facts about medieval maps, I knew virtually nothing about medieval or early Renaissance cartography before my Newberry experience. I knew a little about medieval mapping conventions, a bit more about the classical and Christian frameworks of early maps, and, of course, I knew the names and provenances of the most famous examples. I knew about zonal maps, for instance, like the early fifth century maps of Macrobius, here depicted at work (fig. 1). I trusted, however, a very simple idea that western European maps were "progressive" in their understanding of the world, so that you could line them up chronologically and watch them becoming more scientific and "modern." And I thought that, from the Renaissance forward, maps were essentially factual and descriptive in intent and representation. I had a lot to learn.

Although one may generally trust the established history of medieval mapping conventions as the prevailing scholarship describes it, one must resist simplifications of the kinds I formerly harbored. As the late David Woodward and others have explained, cartography's history is not literally or simply "progressive." Maps need to be viewed in their own contexts and terms. They are creative, political, didactic, speculative, and visionary—just like literature is.

I have always recognized that maps present "world views" and so are conceptual, but I didn't think very hard about how they might reflect some of the same kinds of world views I knew about from literature. I am now studying correspondences of this kind. Some subjects that are well-documented in the scholarship of both literature and cartography can and do relate maps to texts. These include: medieval socio-centric belief in monstrous races, evidence of the "pre-scientific" study of the physical world, and philosophies of cultural identity and difference. Areas like these offer rich possibilities for understanding how maps and texts inform one another.

David Woodward's work has been, for me, very helpful as a starting point. My area of expertise is the late European Middle Ages, and I have focused on narrative conventions of late medieval poetry, especially homiletic poetry. In one of the articles I read for the Newberry Institute, Woodward calls late medieval *mappaemundi* "the cartographic equivalent of narrative medieval pictures" which project "historical events on a geographical framework." He offers the idea that they "may also consist of historical aggregations or cumulative inventories of events that occur in space," and thus "blend" concepts of both time and space.[1] The kinds of literature I study work in these ways, too. I could relate Woodward's ideas about maps to textual traditions which function in similar ways: the traditions of the cursor mundi, exemplarium, encyclopedia, enchirdion, and so on.[2] Referring back to Woodward's idea that medieval maps must be viewed through the lenses of their own places, times, and purposes, I could envision the late medieval "mind" as powered by an impulse to collect the world, physically and spiritually, and to represent it encyclopedically, in time and space, whether in words or images.

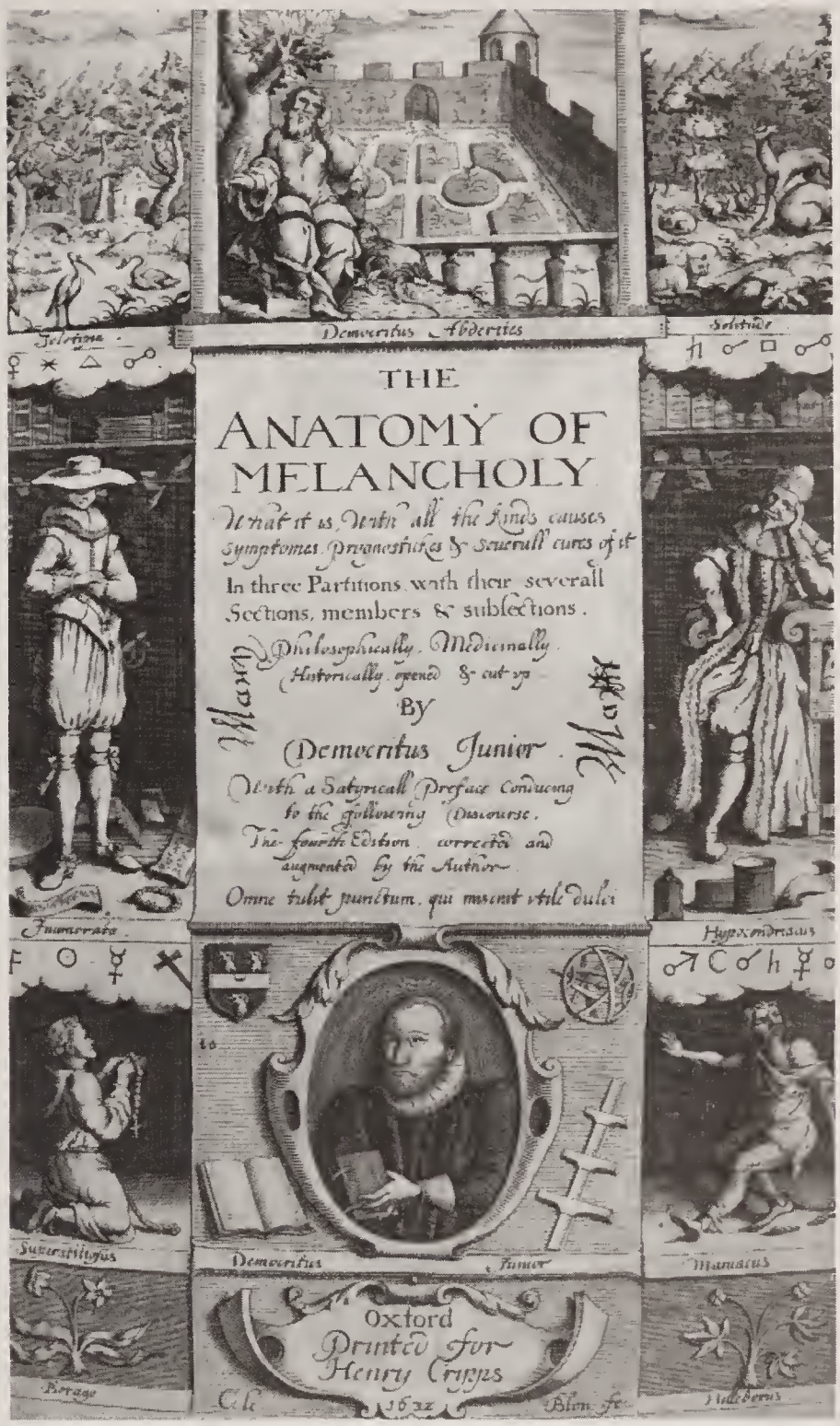
If maps do what Woodward says they do, then they work like texts, gathering and representing information and ideas. One could consult them to learn how the western Europeans who made them regarded the eastern peoples they were encountering. It might be fair to think of western Europeans as having one "mind" about the matter of their difference from Asians. Europe had long been culturally unified—by a common classical inheritance, Latin as *lingua franca*, and a history of cultural blending through conquest and voluntary exchange. The lives and works of my travelers on the Silk Roads, for instance, represent the universality of European high culture and intellectual life. Giovanni was an Italian Franciscan friar in Lyon, Willem was a Franciscan missionary from Flanders, Marco Polo a Venetian in a time when that made him a Mediterranean cosmopolite, and Odoric a Franciscan monk born in Italy of Czech parents. They are truly "international" figures, and so can be taken to represent Western Europe broadly.

Looking more attentively at maps has benefited my literary scholarship in a number of ways. Most simply, I am learning concepts and vocabularies from cartography that are useful for the study of literature. I am also discovering

common sources of ideas and terms that link maps to texts, which is not surprising, because the medieval world enjoyed the fusion and interpenetration of what would later—and not much later—become separate and insulated disciplines. Also, I am discovering analogs that connect texts and cartographies. Here is one example.

The anatomy is a literary form that arose from rhetorical traditions of the scholastic Middle Ages, traditions derived from classical learning, and it includes techniques of defining, classifying and organizing subjects of all kinds, physical and intellectual and spiritual. Although medieval works of many kinds—from patristic writings to the love letters of Heloise to Abelard—employ elements of this tradition, the literary form of the anatomy really didn't come into its own until the Renaissance, when it adapted to allow for the discoveries and conjectures of the new sciences and, in fact, began to take them more and more as its subjects. A famous example of Renaissance anatomy is Robert Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* (1621), a sometimes phlegmatic and often misogynist 1400-page treatise, shaped as a philosophical discourse on the "humors," or human temperament—particularly the one of the title, associated with black bile. The frontispiece of the 1632 edition is a kind of map that immediately gives you a sense of what a literary anatomy is and does (fig. 2). The literary form of the work, as well as some of its contents, is based on medical anatomy, though it is still governed by the medieval encyclopedia tradition, too. This phenomenon of the literary anatomy appears to be analogous to the development of Renaissance mapping out of the emergent visions and technologies of the fifteenth century "Age of Discovery" and exploration.

Besides enjoying big-picture ideas like these—exploring concepts that can help me draft an ambitious unified field theory of European culture in the later Middle Ages—I have been having a good deal of fun looking at the little pictures in late medieval and early Renaissance maps, picking up ideas from them. The Catalan Atlas, which we know was influenced by the narratives of both Marco Polo and Odoric of Pordennone, provides particularly delicious images. It is a huge and richly embellished document, and the further east it goes, the larger the figures become. They consume terra incognita, demonstrating the power of imagination in the realm of uncertainty. The most Gargantuan figures are those associated with the Tartars Gog and Magog, comprehensive emblems of the Asian "other," the idea on which my research concentrates.[3] As I explore this theme, I look especially at images on the eastern portions of such maps. I can relate the images to similar, or even influencing, passages in the texts, such as Polo's or Odoric's descriptions of pygmies fighting cranes; such pygmies are on both the Catalan and Ebstorf maps. The pygmies express an idea of Asians as dramatically unlike Europeans and literally inferior, or smaller.



2. Detail of frontispiece, from Democritus Junior [Robert Burton], *The Anatomy of Melancholy* (1621; rpt. Oxford: John Litchfield and James Short, for Henry Cripps, 1632). The Newberry Library Case folio B 529 .1295.

On another hand, I have often been surprised at the ways the earliest illustrated maps of Asia, as well as manuscript illuminations—which, of course, I am also examining—depict Asians as looking rather like Europeans, though usually dressed quite differently. For years, Europeans had been representing Muslims as very, very different from themselves—as dark and bearded, rough and devilish. But early in their encounters with Asians, western Europeans are seeing more similarity than difference. Hope of political alliance against Muslims, expectation of wealth through trade, and other such earthly concerns account somewhat for this, but maps may suggest other explanations, too. I recognize that maps can speak about such matters not just in images, but also in the geographic representation of place—size, location, relation to other places, and so on. I am looking for explanations that go well beyond the common, such as that mapmakers and illustrators had themselves not seen foreign places and peoples, or that conventions still dominated representation.

And I am looking for evidence to explain, support, or refute an idea I can't escape, but which I also can't yet define in a clear or scholarly manner. It has to do with a persistent idea of Asian peoples as radically different from Europeans. The earliest western travelers on the Silk Roads brought home impressions that influenced European views of the far East throughout the remnant of the Middle Ages, into and beyond the Renaissance, and even into our present. Their accounts, translated and widely disseminated, influenced later travel writers, whether or not they had journeyed East, and imprinted themselves upon the popular imagination. I am interested in the nature of that imprint, the practical effects of cultural imaging, and the persistence of early impressions in the modern relations of Western and Eastern peoples. With primary attention given to the contact of early European emissaries with the peoples of the Mongol empire, my study delves at the roots of the Western image of the "Chinaman," in particular—that enigmatic, essentially benevolent figure whose ways and world remain "inscrutable" even to the modern Western imagination. Before the Summer Institute at the Newberry Library, I got my information from texts only. Like literature, however, maps inventory the imagination. By looking at maps, their morphologies and manifests, one may be able to read, as well as in a text, a history of the life of the mind.

—Judy Schaaf
University of Massachusetts–Dartmouth

NOTES

1. David Woodward, "Reality, Symbolism, Time, and Space in Medieval World Maps," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 75 (1985), 514, 519, 511.

2. There are many good discussions of literary forms and conventions available to the general scholar. One newer example is Tony Davenport, *Medieval Narrative: An Introduction* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004). There is also a useful *Encyclopedia of Medieval Literature*, Robert Lambdin and Laura Cooner, eds. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2000).

3. See also Slide no. 6 from Doris Dwyer, "Fact and Legend in the Catalan Atlas of 1375," Newberry Library Slide Set no. 25 (Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1997), and accompanying text, 27-29, available online at http://www.newberry.org/smith/slidesets/ss25.html.

Developing Cartographic Literacy with Historic Maps

In June and July 2005, the Smith Center hosted *Developing Cartographic Literacy with Historic Maps*, a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminar for School Teachers. During the three-week program, fifteen school teachers developed their ability to teach maps in the classroom by reading recent scholarship, honing critical approaches to mapping in its historical contexts, and making use of the Newberry's extensive collection of original map documents.

The seminar successfully balanced time for discussion, hands-on activity, and individual research. In the first part of the daily sessions, Smith Center Director Dr. James Akerman led a discussion of scholarly articles in concert with a presentation of relevant maps from the Newberry's collection. These discussions explored map literacy from a variety of disciplinary perspectives and historical contexts, considering maps as text, tool, and historical artifact. Each discussion was paired with a workshop led by Dr. Gerald Danzer (University of Illinois–Chicago), in which participants applied the concepts of map literacy to real-world activities (see picture on page 7) and critiqued existing cartographic teaching materials.

The seminar's open afternoons gave participants the opportunity to explore the Newberry's cartographic collections. The variety of projects reflected the diversity of the participants, whose backgrounds ranged from schools public and private, locales rural, urban and suburban, and subjects from literature and mathematics to history and geography. All completed the seminar with an enhanced understanding of map literacy and an ability to teach historic maps in the classroom.

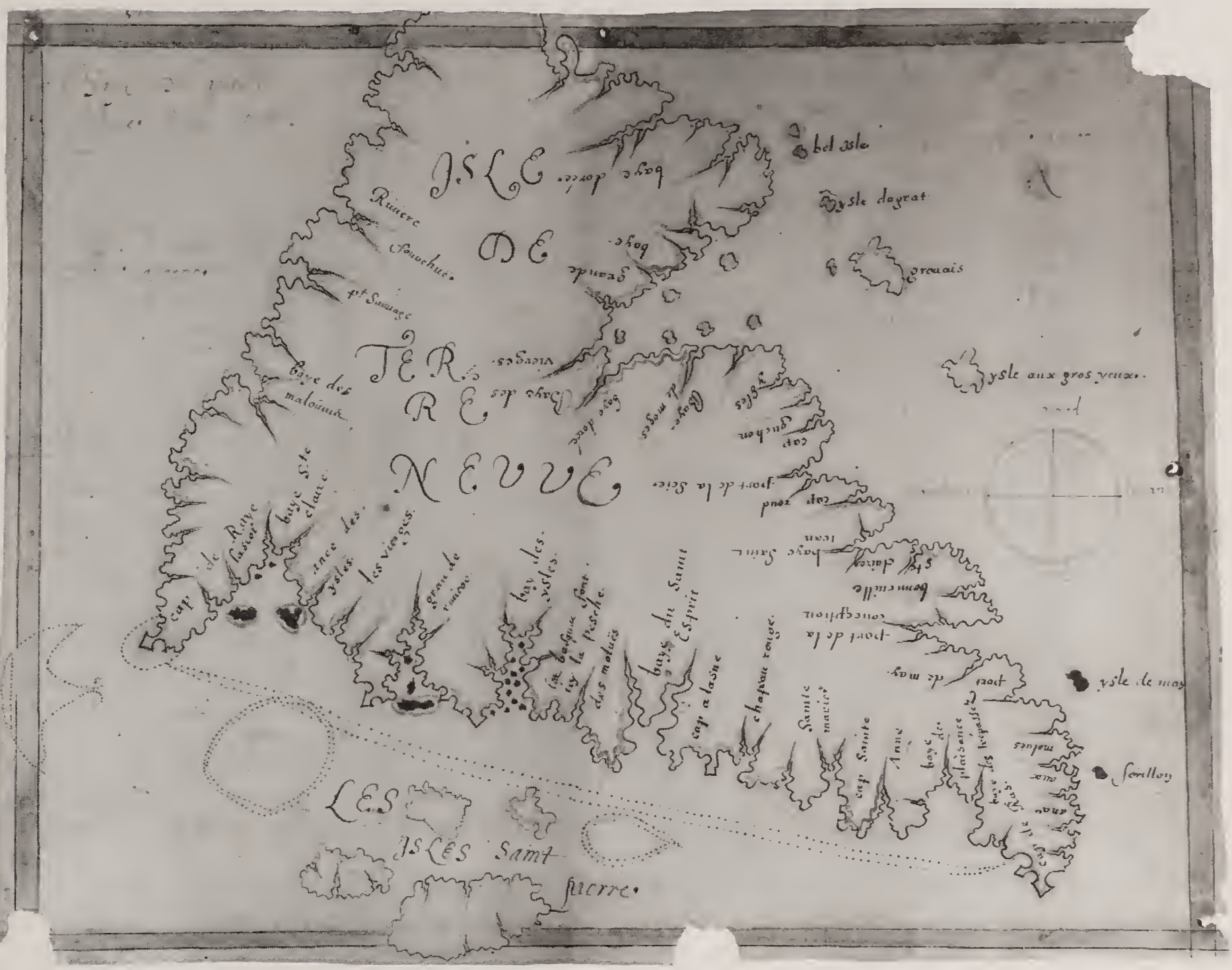
The Newberry has received NEH support to host a second *Developing Cartographic Literacy* seminar from 16 July to 3 August 2007. To receive information, please contact Chris Dingwall at the Smith Center; e-mail: dingwallc@newberry.org, phone: 312-255-3659.

The 2005 Participants

Steven Berbeco (Charlestown High School–Charlestown, MA); Gina Difino (Githens Middle School–Durham, NC); John Gerace (Central High School–Phoenix, AZ); Deborah Sjoberg (Plainfield School–Des Plaines, IL); Kathryn Wegner (Thomas Kelly High School–Chicago, IL); Carol Dickson (Putney School–Putney, VT); Martha Regalis (North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics–Durham, NC); Susan Dulaney Wright (Oak Hall Episcopal School–Ardmore, OK); Elizabeth Teare (The Latin School–Chicago, IL); Darel Shelton (Forsyth School–St. Louis, MO); Chris Rettig (Maine West High School–Des Plaines, IL); Christine Bodner (Mountlake Terrace High School–Mountlake Terrace, WA); Barbara Bein (Adams Middle School–Redondo Beach, CA); Andrew Martin (PS 28x/The Mount Hope School–Bronx, NY); George L Mewborn III (Spring Creek High School–Seven Springs, NC)

Recent Acquisitions

Map of Newfoundland from the Chicago Historical Society



Isle de Terre Neuve (16--?), Purchased from the Chicago Historical Society, 2005. Newberry Library CHS Collection, Map no. 637, folder 24.

This map of Newfoundland, recently acquired from the Chicago Historical Society (as it then was), appears at first glance to be a rather crude French manuscript representation of the island. However, to survey the sequence of such maps in Fabian O'Dea's *The Seventeenth-Century Cartography of Newfoundland* (Toronto, 1971) is to realize that this map compares favorably with many others of the seventeenth century, when, as O'Dea puts it, "the development of the outline of Newfoundland can be seen…to be very erratic."

Our anonymous French cartographer not only gives a fair approximation of the coasts of an island that was very difficult to delineate, but also has a system (not entirely clear to this author) of using red not only for some place-names, but also for a group of islands, presumably to emphasize their significance. Of course, this was a time of intense rivalry between French and English fishermen for the riches of the nearby banks, which is no doubt why the long-established harbor of St John's is not marked. Sometimes, though, the place-name is an easy transposition; thus Cape Ray becomes "Cap de Raye," the southwestern cape of the island.

This map needs analysis by a specialist in the island's history; then we should no doubt understand the system of coloring, and also perhaps throw some light on early French ambitions for their settlement.

—David Buisseret

In late 2005, the Newberry Library arranged to purchase nearly 400 maps from the Chicago History Museum (formerly the Chicago Historical Society). Bibliographic data on these maps may be browsed online at http://www.biblioserver.com/newberry/. Search for the phrase "Purchased from the Chicago Historical Society, 2005."

Newberry Map News

Short-Term Fellowships in the History of Cartography

The Newberry Library awarded three Short-Term Fellowships in the History of Cartography for the 2006–07 year. The recipients are **Carol Dickson** (Teacher of English, The Putney School) for her project, "Making Space: Women Teaching Geography in Nineteenth-Century America"; **Mary Zundo** (Ph.D. Candidate in Art History, University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign) for "Mapping Destiny: Cartography and Nineteenth-Century American Art of the Frontier"; and **Jon Hegglund** (Assistant Professor of English, Washington State University) for "World Views: Literature and Geography Against the Nation-State." All three visited the library during the summer or early fall.

The Newberry Library's Short-Term Fellowships in the History of Cartography are made possible by the generous support of Arthur and Janet Holzheimer. The fellowships are open to applicants holding a Ph.D. and to Ph.D. students at the dissertation stage. Proposed projects must be related to the history of cartography and require cartographic materials in the Newberry Library. Fellowships support work in residence in the Library for periods of two weeks to two months and provide a stipend of $1,200 per month. The application deadline for the 2007–08 Fellowships is **1 March 2007**. For additional information, please contact The Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago IL 60610, USA; phone 312-255-3666; email research@newberry.org; or view guidelines and application materials online at http://www.newberry.org/research/felshp/fellowshome.html

Map Festival—November 2007

Mark your calendars for these exciting events that will take place at the Newberry Library in November 2007. The events form part of a citywide festival devoted to maps and the history of cartography, including exhibitions, public lectures, and conferences headlined by a major cartographic exhibition at the Field Museum jointly organized by the Museum and the Newberry Library.

The Nebenzahl Lectures: "Cartography of the Ancient Mediterranean World"

The 16th Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography will be held at the Newberry from **8–10 November**. Seven lectures by distinguished scholars will cover aspects of Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman cartography from world mapping to land surveying and engineering. The lectures are being organized for the Smith Center by Dr. Richard Talbert (University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill). The Lectures are free and open to the public, but advance registration is required. Please see www.newberry.org/smith/nebenzahl.html for further information.

Society for the History of Discoveries

The Newberry is pleased to host the 48th Annual Meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries, which will immediately follow the Nebenzahl Lectures. Sessions will be held on Monday and Tuesday, **12–13 November 2007**. Trips to exhibitions at other Chicago cultural institutions are planned for Sunday, 11 November. Further information will be available on the Society's website, www.sochistdisc.org.

Ptolemy's Geography in the Renaissance

This exhibit, running at the Newberry from **November 2007–February 2008**, will feature the Newberry's extensive holdings of editions of Ptolemy's Geographia. The classic Ptolemaic maps provide a circuit around the ancient world as Ptolemy understood it while also tracing his book's enormous influence on cartographic methods and geographic knowledge during the European Renaissance.

Charting a People's Empire: Chicago and the Cartographic Conquest of the American West

This exhibit, running concurrent with *Ptolemy's Geography*, will examine the role of maps in European competition to colonize North America, the struggle for United States mastery of the continent, and Chicago's rise as an innovative and ultimately dominant commercial cartographic center crucial in envisioning the spatial order of the American West.

Maps

The Field Museum and the Newberry Library have partnered to create this unprecedented exhibition that will feature over 100 remarkable maps of all kinds from around the globe. *Maps* will run from **2 November 2007–28 January 2008**, and be held at the Field Museum (1400 S. Lake Shore Dr, Chicago, IL). For more information, please visit the Field Museum's website, www.fieldmuseum.org.

Cartographies of Travel and Navigation Published

We are pleased to announce the publication of *Cartographies of Travel and Navigation*, a collection of essays based on the 12th Series of the Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures published by the University of Chicago Press. Its six chapters, contributed by Catherine Delano-Smith, Andrew Cook, Jerry Musich, James Akerman, Ralph Ehrenberg, and Robert French, together explore the technological and

institutional development of travel mapping over sea, road, rail, and air.

Histories of the use of maps to find one's way has gone largely unnoticed by map scholars. The essays in *Cartographies of Travel and Navigation* serve to correct and illuminate this lacuna. Travelers used maps not only to increase their geographic knowledge, but also to represent and navigate the expanded mobility offered by modern transportation systems. Maps became an essential element in the relationship between travelers and the means, and meaning, of their journeys.

Cartographies of Travel and Navigation may be ordered from the Newberry Library Bookstore by calling 312-255-3520, or directly from the University of Chicago Press at http://www.press.uchicago.edu.

The Nebenzahl Lectures are made possible by the generous support of Ken and Jossy Nebenzahl. The 16th Series will be held at the Newberry Library in November 2007.

Smith Center Staff

We say farewell to Susan Hanf, whose six-year tenure as editor of *Mapline* and Senior Program Assistant in the Smith Center concluded in August when she accepted a new position as Assistant Curator and Project Manager in the Newberry's Exhibits Office. We welcome to her old position Chris Dingwall, a recent graduate from the Master of Arts Program in the Social Sciences at the University of Chicago, who started work in August.

In a workshop session following discussions, participants of *Developing Cartographic Literacy with Historic Maps* (page 4) worked in groups to produce maps of a small park near the Newberry. Each group was assigned a piece of measuring equipment, such as a pedometer, shown here.

Briefly Noted

Conferences & Workshops

The **14th Annual Miami International Map Fair** will be held **27–28 January 2007.** Due to the Super Bowl in Miami the following week, the organizers advise taking extra care in making travel arrangements, as hotel rooms may be scarce. For further information, visit http://www.historical-museum.org/mapfair/mapfair.htm

The **25th Annual Symposium of the International Map Collectors' Society** will be held at the Universidad Francisco Marroquín in Guatemala City, Guatemala on **5–7 February 2007.** Post-conference tours will be offered on 8–12 February. For additional information, please visit the IMCoS website at http://www.imcos.org or contact the symposium organizers at imcos@ufm.edu.gt.

Lectures & Map Societies

The program for the **16th Series of Maps and Society Lectures in the History of Cartography** has been announced. Dr. Robin Woolven (London Topographical Society), opened the series with "The London County Council Bomb Damage Maps 1939–1945," on **19 October 2006**; and Malcolm G.H. Bishop (Independent Scholar), continues the series with "The 1518 Map in Sir Thomas More's Utopia: Dentistry Solves the Mystery," on **23 November 2006**. Meetings are held at the Warburg Institute, School of Advanced Study, University of London; admission is free. Speakers for the winter of 2007 are listed at http://www.maphistory.info/warburgprog.html.

The **William P. Cumming Map Society** will meet at the Wilson Library on the campus of UNC–Chapel Hill for a conference sponsored by the North Carolina Collection, **3–4 November 2006**. The general theme is "Maps for the New Nation: Mapping and Cartography of the United States, 1776–1860." Among the speakers and topics are Martin Bruckner (Associate Professor, English and Material Culture Studies, University of Delaware), "Stagy Cartography: Wallmaps, Dramas, and Metaphors, 1776–1860"; Jeff Patton (Head, Dept. of Geography, University of North Carolina at Greensboro), "19th Century American School Atlases: Shaping a National View"; and James Akerman (Director of the Smith Center), "Travelers and Maps in the United States to 1860." The conference will highlight the opening of an exhibit focusing primarily on the mapping of North Carolina from 1776 to 1860. For details, visit http://www.lib.unc.edu/ncc/maps/.

The program for a new series of the **Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography** has been announced. On Tuesday, **14 November 2006**, Rex Walford (Fellow of Wolfson College and formerly National Secretary to the

Geographical Association's Land-Use UK Survey of 1996), will discuss "'A Great Gift to the Nation': Land-Use Mapping in Britain in the Twentieth Century." The remaining schedule may be found at http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/deptserv/maps/camsem.html. All seminars will take place in the Gardner Room, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, UK, at 5:30pm.

Exhibits

"Unimaginable Coasts: European Exploration and Conquest of the Americas" will run to **31 December 2006** at the Rare Book Department in the Central Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Exhibit materials are drawn from the William McIntyre Elkins Collection of Americana, including rare books, manuscripts, maps, and illustrations that span the fifteenth through eighteenth centuries. The exhibition may be viewed Monday–Friday from 9:00am to 4:30pm, with daily tours of the department and exhibition at 11:00am. For more information, call 215-686-5416, or visit http://www.library.phila.gov/.

"Los Angeles Mapped" will run through **January 2007** at the Ira Gershwin Gallery, Walt Disney Concert Hall, 111 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles, CA. This exhibition presents historical maps of Los Angeles from the collections of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division. A web version of the exhibition is available at http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/lamapped/.

Engraved Powder Horns from the French and Indian War and the American Revolution will be on view at the Flynt Center of Early New England Life in Deerfield, Massachusetts, through **December 2007**. The exhibit will feature 75 authentic powder horns created between 1747–1781 for American colonists and soldiers; many are engraved with maps of forts and geographical features. The collection is a gift of William H. Guthman and his wife, Elizabeth Stillinger, to the Flynt Center. For details, see www.historic-deerfield.org/AmericanPowderHorns.shtml

Fellowships & Awards

The Trustees of the **J.B. Harley Research Fellowships** Trust Fund are pleased to announce the thirteenth series of awards, offering support at the rate of £300 (sterling) per week. The fellowships are designed to assist research in London map collections. Awards for the thirteenth series have been made to Dr. Nick Baron (University of Nottingham) for "Mapping the Soviet: Cartography and the Construction of Stalinist Space, 1917–1941" and Dr. Annaleigh Margey (Trinity College, Dublin) for "Mapping Ireland, c. 1550–1640." The closing date for applications to the fourteenth series is **1 November 2006**. For further information about applying for a fellowship, or to see information on past awards, please go to http://www.maphistory.info/harlflws.html.

The Institute for Research in the Humanities at the University of Wisconsin–Madison is soliciting applications for its annual two-month **David Woodward Memorial Fellowship**. The fellow chosen for the 2007–2008 academic year will focus on a period relevant to Volume Four or Volume Six of *The History of Cartography* (i.e., ca. 1650–1800 or ca. 1900–2000); preference will be given to work that compliments either volume. The two-month residence, taken at any time between July 2007 and June 2008, offers a stipend of $3,500 per month for two months. Applicants, who should hold a Ph.D. or equivalent, should visit www.geography.wisc.edu/histcart/ for further information. The deadline for completed applications for the 2007–2008 Fellowship is **15 January 2007**. The fellowship is made possible by the generosity of Arthur and Janet Holzheimer.

Web Notes

The **Norman B. Leventhal Map Center** at the Boston Public Library announces the launch of its website: http://map.bpl.org. This initial version includes digital images of approximately 200 maps from the Library's collections, along with virtual tours of two past exhibitions, and a Map of the Month and a Maps in the News feature. The virtual tours and Maps in the News include educational suggestions for teachers at the K-12 levels.

The Library of Congress's **"Maps in Our Lives"** exhibition is now also available as a web exhibition at www.loc.gov/exhibits/maps/maps-home.html. Celebrating a thirty-year partnership between the Library of Congress and the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM), the exhibition explores surveying, cartography, geodesy, and GIS—and draws on both the Library's historic map collections and the ACSM collection in the Library of Congress.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library was founded in 1972 to promote the study of the history of cartography through public programs, research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications.

Mapline (ISSN 0196-1881) is the Center's newsletter. The cost of an annual subscription (three issues), inclusive of postage, is $10 for delivery in North America, $15 for all other subscribers. Back issues (as available) can be purchased for $3.50 each. An index of past issues and text of selected articles are available on our Web site. Submissions of news items, lead articles, or review copies of recent books is encouraged, and should be sent to the attention of *Mapline* Editor at the address listed below.

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